





**LAMMERT BROS.**AUCTIONEERS, APPRAISERS  
AND SURVEYORS.**Public Auctions**

THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction on

**WEDNESDAY, 10th Sept., 1924,**  
commencing at 11 a.m.

at The China Provident, Loan & Mortgage Co. Ltd's Godown, Kennedy Town and Belchers Street (near the Rope Co's premises)

One 150 BHP High Speed Forced Lubrication Engine in good working condition complete with Fly Wheel and Pulley for belt drive, also surface condenser for same.

13 Coils each 150 Fathoms Flexible Steel Wire Rope

Two Condenser Tube Plates.

One Portable Fire Engine on Wheels.

Four 12" Hydraulic Gate Valves.

One 25 BHP Horizontal Crude Oil Engine complete with two heavy fly-wheels etc.

One 15 KW Vertical High Speed enclosed engine direct coupled to Direct Current 110 Volt Dynamo suitable for ships use.

One 2 1/2 KW Direct Current Dynamo coupled to vertical Kerosene Oil engine complete with silencer, water tank etc.

One Rotary 4" x 6" Pump capacity 3000 to 5000 Gallons head 50 feet at 970 RPM

30 Boxes Steel Strips

2 Cases and 8 Bars Steel rectangular section

1 Case High Speed Steel

And

A Quantity of Steel Bars, Plates, etc., etc., etc.

Also

71 Cases Ready Mixed Paint

7 Drums Graph. Roof Paint

1 Drum and 13 Cases Graph St. Paint

2 Cases Graph Liquid Cement

4 Cases Kleim Oil

3 Drums and 9 Cases Graph Drycat

10 Cases Graph. Special Paint

30 Cases Graph. Cement Paste (Black and Red)

6 Drums Graph Cement Paste

1 Drum I. L. Metalcrete empty

13 Drums Kleim Oil

1 Drum Graph. C. P. Black

2 Drum Kleim Oil

Terms:—Cash on delivery.

LAMMERT BROS.,  
Auctioneers.

or

**THURSDAY, 11th Sept., 1924,**  
commencing at 2.15 p.m.

at their Sales Room, Duddell Street.

A Fine Collection of Postage Stamps

including:—

Valuable Selections of Brazil, China, French Colonies, Hongkong, India, Malaya, Shanghai, etc., etc.

Catalogues will be issued.

On View from Wednesday, the 10th September, 1924.

Terms:—Cash on delivery.

LAMMERT BROS.,  
Auctioneers.

or

**FRIDAY, 12th Sept., 1924,**  
commencing at 2.30 p.m.

at their Sales Room, Duddell Street.

A Quantity of

Valuable Household Furniture, comprising:—

Teak Bedstead, Chesterfield Couch, Tapestry Armchair, Tables, Brass Fenders, Brass Ornaments, Curtains, Carpets, Rugs, etc.

Extension Dining Table, Dining Chairs, Sideboards, Dinner Waggon, Crockery, Glass Ware, etc.

Brass, Iron and Teak Bedsteads, Single and Double Wardrobes with Bevelled Mirror Doors, Dressing Tables, Rolled Top Desk, Marble Top Desk, Marble Top Washstand, Bookcases, Screens, Pictures, etc., etc.

Also

One Cottage Flued by "Oranger"

Two Cabinet Gramophones

One Bicycle (New)

Three Enamelled Baths

One Remington Typewriter

One Royal Typewriter

One Electric Table Fountain

One Violet Ray Operator

One Crystal Wireless Receiving Set

One Camera

One Portable Phonograph

And

Several Sets Ma Jong.

Catalogues will be issued.

On View from Thursday, the 11th September 1924.

Terms:—Cash on delivery.

LAMMERT BROS.,  
Auctioneers.

Hongkong, 9th Sept., 1924.

or

**FRIDAY, 12th Sept., 1924,**  
commencing at 2.30 p.m.

at their Sales Room, Duddell Street.

A Quantity of

Valuable Household Furniture, comprising:—

Teak Bedstead, Chesterfield Couch, Tapestry Armchair, Tables, Brass Fenders, Brass Ornaments, Curtains, Carpets, Rugs, etc.

Extension Dining Table, Dining Chairs, Sideboards, Dinner Waggon, Crockery, Glass Ware, etc.

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Hongkong, 9th Sept., 1924.

**O. E. WARREN & CO., LTD**SANITARY ENGINEERS  
MONUMENTALISTS

110, WYNDHAM STREET, HONGKONG.

TEL. CENTRAL 269.

Estimates Free

for complete

Sanitary Installations

Hot Water Systems &amp;c.

Specialists in Monumental Work

cut from

Italian Marble-Polished

and/or

Fine Punched Hongkong Granite.

Artificial Wreaths in Stock.

For Sale

Flower and Vegetable

Seeds

Indications point to a

Heavy Demand

for seeds

This Season

To be sure of getting every variety

you wish, we suggest that you

Order To-day.

**GRACA & CO.,**

No. 10, Wyndham Street,

P.O. Box 620. Hongkong.

SHOEMAKERS.

(Japanese Hand Made)

Every kind of Footwear

MADE TO ORDER.

**CHERRY & CO.,**

5, CANTON STREET,

Opposite Kowloon Ferry, &amp;c.

Telephone Central No. 491

Hongkong, March 20, 1914.

WE BUY FOREIGN

MADE SUITCASES

When we sell Shanghai

Manufactured Suitcases?

They are Cheaper and

More Durable.

**CHAO CHEUNG TRUNK CO.**

(Opposite Tsimshui Ferry, Prince)

ASAHI BEER

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**ODDS & ENDS.****MAINLY SCISSORS LOOT.****The Queen's Dresses.**

Her Majesty the Queen has been unanimously awarded the credit of being Britain's best-dressed woman. Now that the season is over, one is able to look back to scenes of splendour that were never equalled in "the good old times," and the wardrobes of society, the purchase of which now enables the Court dressmakers to balance their accounts with a smiling face, contributed in no small degree to the magnificence of those gatherings that have astonished even the Americans used to big things. But, whereas certain well-known ladies have somewhat overdone the business of dressing up and looking pretty, the Queen has always kept within those limits she has so strictly defined, and has never resorted to extravagance.

**The Kaiser's Overtures.**

On at least three occasions the ex-Kaiser has attempted to open up direct correspondence with his dear cousin, King George. Only a few days before the tenth anniversary of the war a letter was sent from Doorn to Buckingham Palace, and (as before) returned to the sender via our Foreign Office. The ex-Kaiser, now indeed a "shrunk puppet of a dismal fate," is tormented by the idea that he must right himself in the eyes of his British relatives, and his letters are a curious mixture of religious fervour (for he is bordering upon mystical mania) and a whining plea that it was not his fault that war broke out. There is no need to mince matters, for before the war the Kaiser was often exceedingly rude to King George, whom he affected to despise, while his insolence to Uncle "Bertie" merited King Edward's famous comment: "William is a cad and not even a gentleman."

**Daughter-in-Law Sued.**

Judgment has been given by Sheriff-Principal Macphail in an appeal to him against the decision of Sheriff-Substitute Robertson in an action in Falkirk Sheriff Court, which embodied a claim of a somewhat unusual nature. The pursuer, Mrs. Barbara Burt, Thistle Street, Camelon, sued her daughter-in-law, Mrs. Elizabeth Laid, Prospect Street, Camelon, as executrix of her husband, William Laid, who died while on active service in Syria in 1915, for the sum of £100. It was averred by the pursuer that between the years 1912-14 she handed to her son, who was then secretary and treasurer of the Camelon Gymnasium Holiday Fund, five sums, amounting in all to £100, to be invested for her in the fund. She contended that all moneys subscribed to the fund were deposited by her son in the Post Office Savings Bank in his name, and stated it was her belief that he had uplifted her money and deposited it, along with other sums, with Camelon Co-operative Society Ltd. Sheriff Robertson, in dismissing the action as irrelevant, commented upon the pursuer's inability to give the exact dates on which the various sums of money were alleged to have been handed over. Sheriff-Principal Macphail reverses this decision, and allows the pursuer a proof. The concordance contained an avowal that pursuer's son uplifted £100 belonging to her and deposited it, along with money of his own, in the Camelon Co-operative Society, which was relevant. Pursuer was entitled to have an opportunity of proving it if she could.

**"A Heartless Rogue."**

At Edinburgh Sheriff Court on August 7—before Sheriff Orr—Andrew Greig, 28 years of age, pleaded guilty to having on June 3, 1924, committed bigamy by having married a "Kirkcaldy woman," he being the husband of Violet Grant Greig, 124, Holyrood Road, Edinburgh. It was stated by the Fiscal that the accused was married in March, 1918, and at the end of six months his wife went back to her mother, who had maintained her and her child. In April last the accused went to Kirkcaldy and got lodgings in the house of the second woman, with whom he went through a form of marriage in Edinburgh on June 3. In preparation for this he got her to sell off her house effects, and then they went to London with her money, which kept them for about three weeks. Then he went out one day with her jewellery, stating that he would need the money for the purpose of paying for the lodgings. He never returned, and left the woman in London without a penny. She obtained an advance of money from the people with whom she was living to enable her to return to Kirkcaldy. Accused was arrested in Newcastle. Sheriff Orr described Greig's conduct as that of a heartless rogue. He had deceived and abandoned two women. He sentenced Greig to 12 months imprisonment.

**Free speech is one thing,**

and treason—high treason at that—another. Within the last few weeks London's parks and open spaces have been occupied by orators who are unquestionably and dangerously eloquent, and who preach disaffection, disloyalty, rank red communism and outlaws. These speakers are well-dressed and obviously not holding forth in order to hear themselves talk. It would be interesting to know by whom they are paid.

**Funny Ads.**

Advertisements are funny things sometimes, as for example, these, which all actually were printed:—

"A respectable young woman wants washing."

"I will make coats, caps, and hats for ladies out of their own skin."

"Want an overseer who can take care of 15,000 sheep who can speak French fluently."

"Want a girl who can cook; one who will make a good stew."

"I want a husband with a strong Roman nose with strong religious tendencies."

"I will sell a fiddle of old wood that I made out of my own head and have wood left for another."

"For Sale, a small stock of the same whisky drunk by His Majesty on his recent trip to Dublin."

"£100 reward for the recovery of the body of Hale Short, drowned in the river on the night of the 17th. The body can be recognised by the fact that Short had an impediment in his speech."

**Some Lunatics.**

The man who was admitted to Luton workhouse after he had told the workhouse master that he was "the Shah of Persia and a Son of the Sun, aged 157, with 14 wives and 24 children," was sentenced to a month's imprisonment and recommended for deportation.

He proved to be a Czechoslovakian who had been four times certified a lunatic.

He was charged with failing to comply with the Aliens Registration Order, 1920, and the Chief Constable reported that during the war he had been sent back to Czechoslovakia and had served two years in German prison for indecent assault.

Besides that, the man had also been imprisoned in England for doing damage to Clerkenwell Post Office.

**Friend of R. L. S.**

Lady Colville's death has diminished the circle of those who can speak with intimate knowledge of Robert Louis Stevenson. To many of the most notable men and women of her day she was a sympathetic and consistent friend, and for 50 years her influence has been an acknowledged force in the world of letters. Her encouragement and wise guidance have been acknowledged in particular by Robert Louis Stevenson, who owned that she knew how to curb, control, and direct his aspirations. As a friend of Stevenson's she has an assured literary immortality, for his letters to her are among the great things in literature.

**Amazing Slanders.**

That a little boy had been told by her that his mother was an evil woman, and that she sat on the knees of a well-known man, "dangling her legs about on his calves," was a statement made in court concerning Edna Elizabeth Bayley, who was ordered by Cheltenham to pay £50 damages for slander. The action was brought by her daughter's brother-in-law and his wife, who, living next door, had been pestered by her for ten years. Periodically she had thrown over the fence, dividing the gardens of the two houses all kinds of refuse and rubbish. Defendant, it was also said, had stated that the male plaintiff and the man referred to above had conspired to kill her daughter's husband, and had chalked on her door, "Camouflage, you indecent old fool," and "Next door to see the barn gorilla."

**FROM SUNDAYS TO SUNDAYS.**

How Baby's Own Tablets Help The Little Ones.

Children are born to be laughing and happy. When they are peevish, irritable and almost always in tears the cause usually is to be found in the stomach or bowels, where most childish ailments arise.

If your own little one is thin, pallid and failing to thrive as well as you would like, you will be wise to follow the example of thousands of other parents, and give the child Baby's Own Tablets, the Canadian children's remedy. These pleasant little lozenges have no medicine taste, and may be eaten like sweets, or crunched easily to a tasteless powder. They are guaranteed entirely free from opiates or narcotics, and are absolutely harmless even to the youngest infant.

At Childs, 21, Abchurch Lane, London, E.C. 4, and at all Chemists, Grocers, and Confectioners. Write: "Baby's Own Tablets are the best remedy in the world for little ones. My baby suffered terribly from indigestion and vomiting but the Tablets soon did the trick, and now she is as plump and happy as a pig."

Baby's Own Tablets contain no medicine, but are made of pure sugar and are absolutely harmless even to the youngest infant.

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# WHISKY

A skilful blend of the finest matured Highland Whiskies. A happy result of long years of experience in distilling and blending; with a fine flavour that cannot fail to assure appreciation from the most discriminating palates.

BOTTLED in SCOTLAND.

Sole Agents:

**S. WATSON & CO., LTD.**

Wine and Spirit Merchants

ESTABLISHED 83 YEARS.

**Wm Powell Ltd.**  
Telephone C. 3. 46.

NEW CONSIGNMENT OF

**Keltic**

BOOTS and SHOES

FOR

MEN

"Keltic" are made in Scotland to please the British taste, to meet every requirement for good form and good wear. They are Guaranteed Solid Leather throughout.

Price from \$18.50.

**WM. POWELL, LTD.**

Sole Agents,  
Hongkong Hotel Buildings.

**HO O CHONG WO & CO.**

Established 1884 51-53, Connaught Road Central.

Shipchandlers, Hardware Merchants and General Storekeepers.

Tel. Central 591.

For ANYTHING and EVERYTHING in HARDWARE and STORES.

USE COLGATE'S SOAP AND  
RIBBON DENTAL CREAM.

SOLE AGENTS:

**The Hongkong Trading Co. Ltd.**

HONGKONG.

When Your Eyes Have  
Lost Their Youth.

SEE

**N. LAZARUS.**

Hongkong's Only European  
Optician.

It is conceivable that the present conflict will be allowed to be carried to some lengths—provided foreign lives and property are not endangered—in the hopes that public opinion may finally be sufficiently aroused to insist that an offer be made to the Powers to take a hand in putting China on her feet. That a feasible scheme—in no way impairing the sovereignty of China—could be reached we are certain. There we must leave the matter for to-day.

Not Yet.

Those who profess to know Dr. Sun Yat-sen will readily admit that he is sincere in his declaration of wanting personally to lead an expedition to attack the Peking Government's allies. But those who remember recent Canton history will have reasons to doubt his intention of removing his headquarters to Shikwan. This town, as many may know, is the most northerly terminus of the Yueh-Han Railway, the continuation of which to Hankow was to spell untold prosperity for Hongkong. It also stands on an important point on the North River. Geographically it would make an ideal base for an armed expedition against the North but it also has the disadvantage of being at the mercy of Canton should anybody there with sufficient power take it into his head to turn against him. Shikwan has not been a lucky place for Dr. Sun Yat-sen as his former Northern Expedition was routed there, as it was on its way back to Canton to assist him when he was bottled up in a cruiser off Shameen. Furthermore, with his hand away from the pulse so to speak, Dr. Sun will not be able to exercise the control on the situation which he would wish; nor will his personality have the same restraining influence on his satellites as if he remained in Canton. No, we do not think Dr. Sun will go North via Shikwan, at least not for some time yet.

One Way To Wage War.

Ten days ago, just before the Shanghai War started, the "China Mail" wrote that "In the South (of China) especially, a war consists mainly of propaganda—and perhaps corruption—to undermine an adversary's morale, and the moving of numbers against numbers." Our purpose at the time was to allay the fears of those who felt certain that fighting would break out in Canton. We had not been informed by the opposing parties that they would not fight for reasons of pride, or other reasons, but we took the view that the soldier in China is not true to his profession; hence the hope that there would be no bloodshed of it could be helped. Cinema news reels that have been shown in Hongkong gave the impression that the Northern troops did justify their existence; but since then we have had, through Reuters, the proclamation by Marshal Chi Hsieh-yuan in which he gives a scale of rewards for differing ranks of desertion to his flag, fixed offers for arms and equipment from the other side and in which he concludes by "sighing" for the services of the rank and file of his enemy. Evidently, the preference for bluff and waging war with money is not a southern monopoly. In that case the day is not far distant when the merchants will reign supreme, as they are the ones who really have the money.

**SHADOWS BEFORE.**

Coming Events Advertised  
in The Mail.

**ENTERTAINMENTS.**

September 9.—Coronet Theatre; "The Acquittal."  
September 9.—World Theatre; "Stormswept."  
September 9.—Queen's Theatre; "The Storm Daughter."  
September 9.—Star Theatre; "A Full House."  
Friday, Sept. 26.—Promenade Concert at Volunteer Headquarters at 9.15 p.m.

**PUBLIC AUCTIONS.**  
September 11.—Lampert Bros. at Sales Room, Duddell St., postage stamps, 6.10 p.m.  
September 12.—Lampert Bros. at Sales Room, valuable household furniture, etc., 2.30 p.m.

**COMPANY MEETINGS.**  
September 10.—First ordinary yearly meeting of shareholders of the H.K. Realty and Trust Co. Ltd. at Hongkong Hotel, noon.  
September 10.—Extraordinary general meeting of The China Sugar Refining Co., Ltd., at the Registered Office of the Company, Pedder Street, noon.  
October 8.—Second meeting of the China Sugar Refining Co. Ltd., at Co. Office, Pedder Street, noon.

October 18.—Extraordinary General Meeting of Douglas S.S. Co., Ltd., at the Registered Office of the Company, 20 Des Vaux Road, Central, noon.  
October 20.—Third meeting of The China Sugar Refining Co., Ltd., at Co. Office, Pedder Street, noon.  
November 8.—Further extraordinary meeting of Douglas S.S. Co., Ltd., at 20 Des Vaux Road Central, noon.

**OTHER MEETINGS.**  
September 12.—Annual meeting of the Hongkong Hockey Club in the H.K.C.C. Pavilion, 5.30 p.m.  
September 10.—Lecture on Vegetarianism and Occultism, at the H.K. Lodge Theosophical Society, 5.45 p.m.

**LOCAL AND GENERAL.**

Saturday, next, is the mid-autumn festival. In consequence, the offices and stations of the Chinese Maritime Customs for Kowloon and District will be closed to public business.

Wong Chin, a Chinese, suffering from injuries to his leg, through working cargo on board the S.S. "Oliva," lying off Kowloon, was taken to the Kwong Wah Hospital yesterday.

The remains of a Chinese man, aged 62, were removed to the Kowloon Mortuary yesterday. He died of gas poisoning, whilst engaged in the discharge of cargo on the s.s. "Talera" in the harbour. How the accident happened remains a mystery.

"Vegetarianism and Occultism" will be the subject of this week's Public Lecture of the Hongkong Lodge Theosophical Society, 16, Queen's Road, Central, on Wednesday September 10th, at 5.45 p.m. All are welcome.—Advt.

On Saturday night, the South China (Nam Tong) Restaurant Co. will have a special celebration of the moon-cake festival on the roof-garden of China Building when opportunity will be provided for watching the full moon—first of the year according to Chinese superstition.

Before Mr. E. W. Hamilton at the Kowloon Magistracy this morning, Chan Woo, charged with snatching a bangle from the wrist of a child, whilst it was being carried on the back of its mother at Wu Sung Street, yesterday afternoon, was sentenced to six weeks' hard labour and nine strokes of the birch. Sergeant P. Murphy had chased and caught the prisoner.

Sentence of three months' hard labour was meted out to a Chinese man by Mr. E. W. Hamilton, at the Kowloon Magistracy this morning, for receiving stolen property. The goods involved a pongee silk jacket valued at \$2, which had been stolen during a burglary from the servant's quarters of No. 3, Jordan Road, Kowloon, on the night of September 6.

Telegrams have been received by the Hongkong Chinese General Chamber of Commerce and the Tung Wah Hospital from Peking, the province of Hunan and the province of Kwangsi, soliciting funds for flood and famine relief. Accordingly, a meeting has been convened for 2.00 p.m. on Thursday at the Tung Wah Hospital when Hongkong kailongs will be asked to express a view as to the advisability of earmarking a portion of funds collected for Kwangtung flood relief, for assistance elsewhere.

**SOCIAL AND PERSONAL.**

A large number of American officers passed through from Manila in the Canadian Pacific liner "Empress of Canada." These included Majors A. W. Bloor and J. J. Teier, Captains H. Case, W. M. Chaplin, Lieutenants F. L. Hayden, R. A. Hill, J. T. Diamuke and R. E. Round.

The Prince Regent of Japan, according to a cable to the "Daily Bulletin," granted an audience to Admiral Sir Arthur Leveson, on relinquishing his command in the Far East. The Prince cordially thanked Sir Arthur for the co-operation of the British ships at the time of the earthquake.

A well-known resident of the Colony is leaving this week after a residence of some 16 years in the Colony. This is Mr. A. Hamilton, of Tai-koo. Mr. Hamilton has been sixteen years with the Tai-koo Dockyard and Engineering Company and during his stay here has made many friends, all of whom will be sorry to see him go. He is well-known and liked in bowling circles, being Chairman of the Lawn Bowling Association and one of the Tai-koo league players. On Saturday night a large number of his friends entertained him at the Yee Yee restaurant, West Point. Mr. Hamilton is proceeding home to take up an appointment there.

**DERBY OF 1923.**

**LIBEL ACTION.**

**AGAINST CHIK SUNG-LING.**

**TO AT'S HEARING.**

A libel action against the winner of the Chinese Club Derby Sweepstake of 1923 commenced in the Supreme Court this morning before Mr. Justice H. H. J. Gompertz and a special jury. Messrs. W. H. Bell, P. Lander, R. T. Matheson, F. R. Marsh, W. S. Brown, Cyril Champkin, E. F. Aucott.

The plaintiff (Mr. Sydney Ng Quinn) was represented by Mr. Eldon Potter K.C., and Mr. Campbell Prosser.

Defendant (Chik Sung-ling) was unrepresented, neither was he present.

The Hon. Mr. C. G. Alabaster, K.C., held a watching brief for the Chinese Club of Hongkong.

One of the principal points of Mr. Potter's opening was that the plaintiff now had evidence that a witness, who had been called by the defendants in the Arbitration proceedings (as a result of which the defendant had been awarded the \$50,000), had received \$3,300 for the evidence he gave at the arbitration proceedings. Mr. Potter claimed that the man had received \$500 before the proceedings, and \$2,800 afterwards; and that whereas he had been before a man in receipt of \$10 a month he was now in possession of a shop in Shanghai.

Mr. Potter also claimed that the defendant had taken over the liabilities of another witness after the proceedings and asked the jury to consider why he should have done this if his story was true.

Mr. Potter first of all expressed regret that the defendant was not represented and said that he would like the evidence of the plaintiffs to have been cross-examined and for him to have been able to cross-examine the defendant.

At the time of the alleged libel the plaintiff was manager of the General Exchange Co., and assistant manager of the China Specie Bank. Defendant was head of the loan department of that bank in Shanghai.

The alleged libel was contained in a cable sent from the defendant in Shanghai to Mr. Wong Kwong-tin, a prominent business man in Hongkong. This was despatched on March 3, 1923 two days after the race.

The cable, said Mr. Potter, ran as follows:

"Yesterday noon Ng See Ho, on the pretext to pay me a farewell visit, took away from me a race ticket No. 3,066 of the Chinese Club of Hongkong which was purchased in Hongkong last winter. In the evening, I received from my humble nephew a telegram from Hongkong and understood that the above mentioned ticket has got the first prize. The fellow members were also very glad. My opinion is that the Shanghai branch is in difficulties and has no money to support it; in getting this sum it would help us a great deal. But Ng put me off and refused to see me. Now Ng had personally handed a valueless ticket No. 3076 to the solicitor. According to these circumstances, Ng had previously received a telegram from Hongkong and used tricks to cheat me which is indeed punishable. Moreover, it would involve the future prospects of the Shanghai branch. I especially send you to go to the head office of the race (tickets) at once and stop payment. At the time of purchasing this ticket the friends in Hongkong knew it and in Shanghai there were people who saw this ticket being taken away and can act as witnesses. I know that you are zealous in justice; therefore, I ask you to devise means and to give me a helping hand for which I thank you both officially and privately. I am anxious and reluctant to tell you the true facts and wait for your reply."

**Mental Anguish.**  
Mr. Potter asked the jury to picture the mental anguish of a man who, knowing himself to be innocent, was found guilty of dishonesty and fraud as a result of arbitration proceedings and said that he was determined to leave no stone unturned to prove to the world that he was not a thief.

Mr. Potter said that the defendant's case was that he had purchased the winning ticket number 3,067 on January 5; but the case of the plaintiffs was that he had purchased a ticket about that date, on the fourth in fact, but that its number was 3,076. It was impossible for the defendant to have purchased the ticket on the date he claimed, as evidence would be given that all of the tickets in the book containing the winning number were sold on December 24.

In conclusion, Mr. Potter said that the defendant had filed a defence to the effect that he would prove all the statements that he had made and he had not put in an appearance. This was the plaintiff's first step in the vindication of his character and the (Mr. Potter) asked for exemplary damages.

**RIVER TRADE.**

**ABUNDANT CARGO AND PASSENGERS.**

**STRIKE AFTERMATH.**

Now that the Canton general strike is "officially" over, the river steamers running to the metropolis from Hongkong, are again working capacity loads both for the up and the down trips.

Cargo is abundant and Chinese passengers are plentiful. It has been noticed that better and middle class Chinese form the majority of the travellers to Canton, the inference being that these are refugees who now believe Canton to have quietened down.

If the amount of traffic on the river is still the infallible reflex of Canton conditions, then it can be assumed that trouble is not expected in the immediate future even with the talk of a fresh general strike.

**Need of Dredging.**  
For several days past, steamers leaving or entering Canton Harbour, have had the unenviable experience of having to wait for high water or, alternatively, "sitting" for hours on a mudbank.

Last night, three of the down steamers were four hours late, having to wait for the tide before they could make the passage down. Other ships have also been hindered in this manner.

At this time of the year, the river is exceptionally low, but it is felt by river skippers that there is abundant room for improvement.

**More Changes.**  
The s.s. "Hang Cheong," owned by the Tung On S.S. Co., which has only been on the Hongkong-Canton run for less than a year, has been taken off and placed on the Canton-Macao run. She left Canton as usual last night, but did not arrive in Macao till after 2 a.m. on account of having to wait for high water.

The "Wing On" has come out of dock and is running alternately with the "Tung On." The other new ship "Sai On"—sister-ship to the "Tung On"—will also be placed on the run shortly.

**MAJOR ZANNI.**

**COMING TO HONGKONG.**

**CHANGE OF PLANS.**

After all, Major Zanni, the Argentine world-flier, is coming to Hongkong. For this information the "China Mail" is indebted to the Hongkong office of the Asiatic Petroleum Co., who are supplying the aviators with "juice" for their trip.

Major Zanni's crash at Hanoi a few weeks ago, preparatory to taking off for Canton has necessitated his change of plans. A spare machine—a seaplane—was shipped to Hongkong by the "President Madison," and then reshipped to Haiphong by the "Chukwa Maru" which should have arrived there yesterday.

According to the latest information, Major Zanni has been staying at the Metropole Hotel, Hanoi, but it is not known if he will continue his flight round-the-world from Hanoi (where he left off) or from Haiphong. His machine was packed in two cases and as it took Major MacLaren several days to assemble his plane and undergo trial flights, it is thought that several days must pass before Zanni can be ready to start again.

Permission is being applied for by the Asiatic Petroleum Co. for Zanni to land here, presumably, at Stonecutter's, where the British and American world-fliers tied up on their call here.

**LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.**

**TO MEET NEXT ON SEPTEMBER 18.**

The Legislative Council was to have convened on this coming Thursday, but the meeting has now been postponed. The next sitting will be on Thursday, September 18.

Potter) asked for exemplary damages. Evidence was then given by Mr. Wong Kwong-tin, who received the cable which is alleged to contain the libellous statement, and by a representative of the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank who produced the cheques of payments by the defendant to certain persons after the Arbitration proceedings. The witness said he had been asked to refuse to protest against producing them on the grounds that they were private, although held by the bank.

His Lordship said that he would note the objection.

Mr. M. K. Lo, of Lo and Lo, produced a list of names of people to whom defendant had authorised payment to be made, and the names made out. He also registered a protest which was waived.

All of these witnesses had been subpoenaed, the latter had been subpoenaed.

**PIRATES AT MACAO.**

**ATTEMPT FOILED BY PATROL BOAT.**

**BOY BELIEVED KILLED.**

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

MACAO, September 9. In the small hours of this morning, a fusillade of shots was heard in Macao inner harbour, followed by more firing and the rounding-up of four men alleged to have participated in an attempt to pirate one of the huge fleet of fishing junks which seek shelter in Macao.

About 2 a.m. shots were plainly audible on the beach. On inquiry it transpired that the firing was from the Chinese side of the harbour where a boat had opened fire on a Chinese naval armed patrol launch. Subsequent events led to the suspicion that the boat of armed men was going to assist in a piracy on the fishing junk which was lying in that part of the Macao (inner) harbour off the water-front between the Steamboat Co.'s wharf and the Water Police Pier.

It is believed that the Chinese patrol boat returned the fire and that a running duel took place in which the would-be pirates escaped.

Before the hubbub had died down, shots were being fired on the Macao side. From the hazy accounts of some who claim to have been eyewitnesses, it appears that the Macao authorities got on the qui vive and successfully came to grips with the first party of alleged pirates who had already boarded the fishing junk.

No official version was available (at seven o'clock) this morning but it is believed that four men who are at least trespassers on the fishing junk, were taken into custody. It has also been stated that a boy, one of the fishing junk's crew, was killed, four shots having entered his body.

**STREET NUISANCES.**

**TWO LORRY DRIVERS FINED.**

For leaving two motor lorries unattended outside No. 36, Nanking Street on August 18, the drivers were summoned before Mr. E. W. Hamilton, at the Kowloon Magistracy this morning. They were each fined \$5.

On imposing the fines, the Magistrate said "You are now nominally fined, and if you want to leave your lorries in the road unattended, you must apply to the Police and obtain a permit to do so. The law does not allow vehicles in the street, without a permit."

The manager of the garage stated that on the day in question, the floor of the garage was being repaired and the lorries had to be shifted. He took the responsibility for the fines.

The police evidence showed that there was no sign of repairing being carried out in the garage on that particular day.

**DOPE TRAFFICKERS.**

**HEAVILY FINED.**

Two men of Pokfulam Road, came before Mr. R. E. Lindell at the Central Magistracy this morning, on a charge of having in their possessions, twelve tins of prepared opium, not being Government opium. The first defendant was fined \$10,000, or one year's hard labour; the second \$1,000 or six months' hard labour.

On hearing the sentence, first defendant loudly protested that the opium was not his, but belonged to the second defendant, who had put it into his cubicle. For this remark the Magistrate imposed a further fine of \$250 or six months' hard labour for contempt of court.

**ONE BLACK EYE!**

**COST FIVE DOLLARS.**

A Chinese youth having run short of money, applied to his master for the wages due to him. His request being refused, the youth gave his master a black eye. As a result he appeared before Mr. R. E. Lindell at the Central Magistracy this morning. He was fined \$5.

**OBITUARY.**

**MR. T. LEWIS.**

The death took place suddenly yesterday evening of Mr. David T. Lewis, Inspector of Riggers, Naval Dockyard. Mr. Lewis, who had been in the Colony for a few years, was about to proceed to Hongkong for a short time, and was engaged for the widow who is in England.

The funeral will take place at Happy Valley this afternoon, the burial being at the Royal Naval Hospital at 5.45.

**China Mail.**

HONGKONG, TUESDAY, SEPT. 9, 1924.

**THE POWERS AND CHINA.**

Owing to the growing menace to Woosung and the Northern borders of Shanghai, a force of British, American, Japanese and Italian marines, counting over 1,000 bayonets, was landed in the International Concession at 4 o'clock this morning. In addition, the Shanghai Volunteers were mobilised at 6 o'clock. The situation in the Lihoo sector was the immediate cause of further marines being landed—some days ago—French marines were posted in the French Concession—and should act as a timely warning to expect if foreign lives or property are endangered. The Powers have no desire to take drastic action unless they are forced to do so; but, as pointed out by Sir John Jordan, there has never been such wilful disregard for foreign rights and firm action is necessary.

sary. Immunity from concerted action by the foreign Powers has undoubtedly encouraged the belief that outside interference is no longer to be feared. A movement in favour of the Powers pacifically intervening in China is rapidly gaining ground in America and Great Britain. Now that the war has spread from Shanghai to Peking, any suggestion of peaceful intervention would appear somewhat late in the day. The offer, however, need not necessarily prove too late now that a demonstration has been given that the Powers do not intend to stand idly by and let China's military leaders of a day have matters entirely their own way.

A year ago, one of the most important and enlightened Chinese suggested that the Powers would best serve the interest of China if they insisted on the contending parties meeting in conference until their various claims are reconciled and a Government acceptable to the whole of China—firmly established with foreign assistance, financial and administrative, were necessary.















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### INDIA.

SHALL WE MANAGE TO  
KEEP IT?

[BY ATHERTON WILSON.]

Shall we be able to keep India? Everybody with any knowledge of the East is forced to ask this question to-day.

It must be realised that we have to a considerable extent already abandoned our old position of rulers of India. Roughly, we retain in our control finance, order and police. The administration of the law is now largely in the hands of Indians, and a host of other services are run by natives.

The result has been a prompt cessation of supplies of young and able men from home, who in former days played such a noble part in the stabilisation of India, and a general deterioration of service. The administration is now neither one thing nor another, and the native blames the British for the incompetence and malpractice of the Indian public servant.

All this follows from the idealistic and hasty reforms of the Montagu-Chelmsford report, adopted by the Government of India Act of 1919.

The definite and distinct understanding was that an experiment was to be tried, the ultimate aim of which was self-government or Home Rule, but the preamble to the Act most carefully laid it down that the final granting of the Dominion condition was to be strictly dependent upon the success of the various stages of the experiment.

It was further agreed that ten years after the Act, that is to say, in 1929, a Commission should report as to whether and to what extent it is desirable to establish the principle of responsible government, or to extend, modify or restrict the degree of responsible government then existing.

It would not be hard to show that the present state of India would, if reported on now, demand the restriction of existing forms of government, and, for the safety and prosperity of the country, a return to the old system.

The present experiment has pleased no one. The Anglo-Indian finds himself adrift from his traditions. He bitterly resents the position of pseudo-equality with the Indian, in which he is placed. His tenure of office, his security,

his pension, even his remuneration, is daily threatened.

If it were not for the power of the Governors and the Viceroy to certify money bills he would starve, and he views any extension of Indian rule with justifiable alarm.

Neither is the Indian pleased. The Swarajist is a difficult person. Some wish to boycott the assemblies and the councils altogether, others wish to join, not to co-operate but to destroy. Some like Gandhi, wish to have nothing to do with anything Western; they would even return to the spinning wheel; others, like Mr. Sastri, wish to build up a highly protected homogeneous state, ruled internally by Indians, but defended for the time being by the British Army and Navy.

But, on the whole, Indian politicians have made no attempt to co-operate and work loyally with us during this difficult period of transition; they have sought to destroy the first instalment of that for which they claim to have such fervent desires—the establishment of Western political institutions.

The problem has also been further complicated by the existence of the native Princes. Their rule, with British help and guidance, practically constituted the third of India. Their wealth and revenue is immense. Their loyalty is marvellous, and their pride in personal contact with the Viceroy and the King-Emperor is a tribute to the justice of British rule. But to-day they are puzzled and worried.

"It is a curious paradox," said Lord Peel to me the other day; "but the nearer you get to Home Rule in India the further you really get from it."

The explanation lies in the religious and the caste system of India. The present agitation is largely run by high-caste Hindus, and Hindu Home Rule would result in the opinion of both Moslems and impartial observers in Hindu rule. The Brahmin caste would dominate India, just as the Mogul rulers did. Neither is democratic. The result is that the more noisy and extreme the Hindu agitation becomes, the stronger become the forces of reaction.

And side by side with this negation of rule there is the economic policy of the Swarajists, definitely aimed against this country.

Already there is an insupportable amount of democratic and self-

### FRAUD CHARGE. BANK MANAGER AND WOMAN.

London, August 2.—At Birmingham Police Court, Joseph Selkirk, 33, manager of the King's Heath, Birmingham, branch of Barclays Bank, and Helene Frederique Terry, 39, a married woman of 40, Blenheim-road, Mossley, Birmingham, were charged with conspiring together between September 1921 and June 16, 1922, to defraud Barclays Bank of £5,350.

Selkirk was also charged with falsifying the accounts of the bank, and Mrs. Terry with obtaining credit by fraud, and forging cheques for £1,700, £4,000, and £5,700. Mr. Roome, prosecuting said Mrs. Terry opened an account at Barclays Bank, King's Heath, on September 13, 1922, with a credit of £65. By June 16 this year her account was overdrawn to the extent of £6,197.

She opened a second account in the name of the Woodworking Machinery Co., Ltd., in January 1923, and by June 16 this year that account was overdrawn to the extent of £2,530. A third account opened by Mrs. Terry in the name of A. MacLachlan & Co. was overdrawn by the same date to the amount of £493.

There was no security for these overdrafts. Selkirk allowed her to increase her overdrafts and concealed them from the local head office of the bank. In his monthly balances he arranged that cheques for large amounts credited to Mrs. Terry should be out for collection at the end of the month, and when they were returned dishonoured he held them back to the following month.

DISHONOURING 5 TIMES.

One cheque for £1,700 was presented and dishonoured five times and was never debited to any of the three accounts. Selkirk volunteered a statement that he had not kept the books correctly. He said he received 333 shares in the Woodworking Machinery Co. without paying for them, and an agreement from Mrs. Terry to pay him not less than £4 a week as long as MacLachlan and Co. carried on business.

Selkirk and Mrs. Terry were committed for trial and allowed bail.

### GUN-RUNNING CASE.

FATHER AND SON REFUSED  
BAIL.

London, August 2.—The Mansion House Court, London, was crowded when James Herbert Atfield, 64, retired schoolmaster, and his son, Cecil Herbert Atfield, 32, merchant, both of Feistead-road, Wansstead, Essex, were charged with attempting between April 8 and July 2 to export machine-gun parts from Brewers Quay, E.C.

Mr. R. G. Beattie, for the Commissioners of Customs and Excise, said that under the Arms Export Prohibition Order of 1921 every description of firearms and machine guns, mountings, and component parts, were prohibited from export. The articles in this case were machine-gun parts and mountings. Mr. H. Myers, defending, said the offence with which the men were charged imposed only a penalty of £100. It was difficult to understand why a warrant was issued. Atfield, sen. repudiated any liability in the matter. He had been headmaster of London school for 40 years and had lived in Wansstead a long time. He was arrested in his own house.

Some time ago, at the request of Scotland Yard, Captain Atfield, the younger man, voluntarily made a statement.

Both were men of respectability. Captain Atfield was amazed to find in the papers that a warrant had been issued for his arrest and that of his father.

Mr. Beattie indicated that a further charge would be levied against them which involved a penalty treble the value of the goods concerned.

The magistrate ordered a remand and refused bail.

**ROXOR**

government in India, and since 1919 we have seen the control of the country gradually slipping away. There is only one way to stop the rot, and that is by a definite measure of reaction for the time being.

It requires a firm hand, and the sentimental platitudes of the Fabianistic Lord Olivier are the wrong medicine for the now-a-days. A few more false steps and non-cooperation will become a reality.

Who knows but what the recent murder of Mr. Day, in the streets of Calcutta, is but the prelude to an epoch of bloodshed and war before which the Indian Mutiny will be insignificant.

### COURT OF APPEAL.

SZE YAP CO. LOSE CASE.

PIRACY BOND-BRAGG.

Judgment against the appellants was given in the Supreme Court this morning in the case in which the Sze Yap S.B. Co., Ltd., appealed against the decision of Mr. C. D. Melbourne that there had been a breach of a bond under the Piracy Regulations on the occasion of the practical attack on their ship, the "Tai Lee," and that the bond (\$5,000) should be forfeited.

Appellants were represented by the hon. Mr. C. G. Alabaster, K.C., and Mr. H. S. Fitzroy, and Mr. Eldon Potter, K.C., appeared for the Crown.

The acting Chief Justice, Mr. H. H. J. Gompertz, in the course of his judgment, said that this was an appeal on points of law from the decision of a Magistrate, ordering the forfeiture of a sum of money under a bond entered into by the appellants with the Crown. The bond was executed on January 10, 1923, and provided for the compliance of the persons named therein, namely the crew of the s.s. "Tai Lee," with the provisions of the Piracy Ordinance 1914.

After relating the facts of the case, His Lordship said the first ground of appeal was that the act or omission relied on took place in Chinese waters but the Colonial Legislature had no authority to enact restrictions on persons outside the limits and in so far as the Regulations purport to do so they are ultra vires.

For the Crown it was pointed out that the appellants did not contend that the Ordinance itself was ultra vires. It had no extra-territorial force. In view of the prevalence of piratical attacks it was necessary to provide security for persons and goods entering or leaving the port and to avert a menace to its trade. Neither the Ordinance nor the Regulations impose any penal sanction outside its jurisdiction. In certain circumstances it would be competent for the local Government to prohibit altogether the clearance of vessels for specified local ports.

The answer to the argument for the appellants was, His Lordship thought, that on the proper construction of the Ordinance and the Regulations they have no extra-territorial effect.

No criminal liability is imposed on any person outside the Colony. It is no objection to the enforcement of a civil obligation that the breach of the obligation had taken place elsewhere.

In my opinion the first ground of appeal fails.

The second point was that the Regulations were ultra vires for another reason: they had not been made by the Legislative Body but by an Executive Authority—the Governor-in-Council.

Mr. Alabaster said that the Council had no right to so delegate its powers as to deprive the Crown of its prerogative right of disallowance. Various cases were cited which stressed the necessity of the assent of the Sovereign. It was, however, pointed out that the Ordinance which gave power to make Regulations had itself received the sanction of the Crown.

His Lordship pointed out that the Charter merely reserved power to disallow. There was no provision that a law was ineffective until approved.

No direct authority was given by Mr. Alabaster for his contention and he was satisfied that it must be dismissed.

The next objection was that the Regulations were bad as being repugnant to Section 735 and 736 of the Merchant Shipping Act. It was only necessary, he thought, to reply that it was not contended that the Regulations expressly or by implication repealed any part of the Merchant Shipping Act. Section 735 did not therefore apply. The second section referred only to legislation regulating ceasing trade and it had, in his opinion, no application to these Regulations.

The next point was taken by Mr. Fitzroy. He pointed out that in order to determine the effect of legislation it was necessary to look at the object it had in view. It was here necessary to examine the scope and intention of the Ordinance. Then piracy—*jura gentium*—being robbery within the jurisdiction of the Admiralty, piracy could only take place within the jurisdiction. The breach of obligation

### TO-DAY'S ADVERTISEMENTS.

#### NOTIFICATION.

THE Office and Stations of the CHINESE MARITIME CUSTOMS for Kowloon and Districts will be closed to public business on SATURDAY, August 24th, September 13th, being the Mid-Autumn Festival.

E. R. WADE,  
Commissioner of Chinese Customs,  
Kowloon and District.  
York Buildings,  
Hongkong, 9th September, 1924.

### MOON-CAKE FEAST.

SATURDAY'S BIG CHINESE  
FESTIVAL.

TEA-HOUSE HARVEST.

Moon-cake festival, or Mid-Autumn Festival, or Chung-chin chieh to give its classical rendering, falls this year on Saturday next, the 16th day of the 8th moon.

Tradition places its origin about 2,150 B.C. when lived the famous archer-emperor Hsiao I (Hsu Ngai in Cantonese). He shot nine of the ten suns illuminating the heavens when the sun-god besought him not to make a bull's-eye of the tenth. For this boon he was given a potion which would make him immortal with a home in the sun. Before he could take the potion which had to be prepared in an urn it night with devout prayers meanwhile, a naughty concubine by the name of Sheung Ngo drained the last drop while her spouse slept through the watchnight service. Light as a fairy the woman fled to the moon to escape the archer's wrath. Every year she returns to mother earth and moon-cakes are eaten in her honour.

This episode has been commercialised into a favourite stage-play, being one of the star-numbers of Mei Lan-fang's repertoire. Mei will be remembered as the famous Northern actor who was down here in 1922. The legend has been slightly lengthened and ends up with Hsiao I being thrown out of the moon after a hot pursuit of his concubine.

Tea-House Harvest.

It is a harvest festival in that the tea-houses reap their annual harvest. Moon-shaped cakes with wonderful ingredients are made months ahead of the festival and shipped to all parts of the world where Chinese are to be found. Children delight in these delicacies. Another aspect is the making and sale of beautiful lanterns with which Chinatown will be decorated on Friday and Saturday nights.

Actually the men-folk take little note of the religious side of the festival except to organise a feast at West Point. Schools and various working guilds make a holiday of it and it is also one of the four settlement days in Chinese business circles. The women, of course, must "chin-chin joss."

### CRUELTY TO FOWLS.

FINED TEN DOLLARS.

A Chinese woman engaged a coolie to carry two baskets of 42 chickens from a passenger junk at the Praya to Cross Street. Whilst on the way the coolie was arrested by the Police, for ill-treating the chickens through over-crowding. As the result of the over-crowding, one chicken has since died. The two baskets, containing the birds, were exceptionally small. The coolie was charged before Mr. R. E. Lindsell at the Hongkong Court this morning and ordered to pay a fine of \$10, which was subsequently paid by the woman who hired him.

### COLONY'S HEALTH.

The returns of the M. O. H., for the week ending September 6, contain five deaths from enteric out of 11 cases reported; and one from diphtheria out of two cases. In addition 2 cases of paratyphoid and one of influenza are reported. For the 24 hours ending yesterday one Chinese case of typhoid is reported.

charged against the appellants took place between Wang Moon and Kong Moon and this could not be a place "where great ships go." The depth of water is only eight feet. The Regulations could only apply to a place where piracy was possible and could not have effect even in the danger zone where that offence was inapplicable of commission.

His Lordship said that he did not think it was necessary to go further into the matter than to say that the branches complained of took place within the limit defined in the Regulations and the obligation of the appellants was absolute that the conditions of the bond should be observed within the danger zone. The Legislature must be deemed to have been cognisant of the condition of these trade routes.

In his opinion the appeal must be dismissed with costs. Mr. Justice Dyer Ball, concurring, said he had very little to add to what his learned brother had said. He had come to the conclusion that Mr. Potter's view of the scope, intention and effect of the Piracy Prevention Ordinance 1914 was the correct view. The Ordinance and the Regulations appeared to have been specially designed to avoid impediment on the ground that they were extra-territorial legislation and he thought that the Legislature had succeeded in that design.

He agreed that the appeal should be dismissed with costs.

## DAIRY FARM NEWS.

### FISH

Shipments just arrived

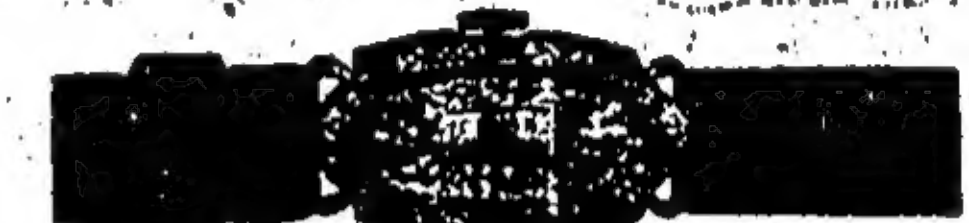
Canadian Salmon	- 60 cents per lb.
Haddock	- 60 " " "
Kippers	- 50 " " "
Fillets	- 55 " " "

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"BE LOOPS TO CONQUER"

Usual Prices

WORLD THEATRE.



## ALLEGED ATTACK.

## TWO CHINESE HELD ON CHARGE.

The case in which Chan Hung-kwong and Wong Ka-sam are charged with causing grievous bodily harm to Man Kwok-sang on July 3 at Sai Wan-ho, was resumed at the Central Magistracy before Mr. R. E. Lindsell yesterday afternoon.

In opening the case Mr. C. A. S. Russ (appearing for the prosecution) said that complainant was enticed to the hillside at Sai Wan-ho about 10 a.m. on July 3 and set upon by the two defendants with a sharp instrument. Fortunately complainant had in his pocket a leather wallet and a cigarette holder which broke the force of the blow, otherwise he might have been seriously wounded. Before the crime complainant had had some trouble with a partner named Chan Pui, who had disappeared shortly after the occurrence.

Man Kwok-sang, complainant, 48 years of age, a Chinese doctor, residing at No. 25, Bonham Strand East, second floor, stated that he remembered that about 8.15 a.m. on July 2, first defendant called at his house and requested him to go to Sai Wan-ho to attend to his aunt, suffering from a sore throat. He did not go on that day but only discussed the question of fee. Next morning about the same time first defendant came to him again and added that he had borrowed money from his friend and paid him now \$2 on account. He accepted the money and went with first defendant, getting on a tram outside the Wing On Co. Ltd. and alighting at Sai Wan-ho market. They met the second defendant outside the "Siu Yuen" pawnshop, No. 170, Shaukwan West. At this point, first defendant spoke to second defendant "saying" the doctor is here, shall we take him along? When three blocks had been passed they turned to the right, where some sanitary coolies were doing house-cleaning. Here the two defendants stopped and turned back. At the same time they said to witness "Sorry to keep you waiting" and invited witness to go to the "Wai-chau" tea-house where they stayed for three-quarters of an hour. They left and went back the same way to a new street—a block of new houses facing a hill. When witness had passed four of the houses, he was suddenly seized by the lapel of his coat by the second defendant and pushed into the drain. Second defendant then stooped over him and put both hands on his chest. Plaintiff shouted out at the top of his voice, "What is the matter?"

The first defendant who was about six paces away from him, turned back, drew a dagger from an old Chinese newspaper and stabbed him in the left side of the abdomen. In his left side pocket, he had a leather wallet, a horn cigarette holder and a handkerchief (produced in Court), which he showed to the witness. One cut mark appeared on the first two articles. More than ten blows were delivered; some took effect and some did not. He defended himself with his hands and feet to keep second defendant off, who at this time attacked him with a chisel on his face and knocked out some teeth. He called out "Save life" in a loud voice. His mouth was bleeding and he commenced to spit blood, splashing both defendants. The second defendant bolted and the first followed. He got up at once and blew a whistle as he continued the chase to the Praya, where he lost sight of his assailants. He turned back to the tram line as he felt the effects of the scuffle and went into a shop at Sai Wan-ho, where he saw an Indian Sergeant. He wrote down an account of what had happened and handed it over to the police officer. He was removed in an ambulance to the Shaukwan Police Station and thence to the Government Civil Hospital. Subsequently he offered a substantial reward for the arrest of the two offenders. After some time he was sent for by police to attend an identification parade at Central Police Station and at the Macao Magistracy, where he picked out the two defendants separately among a row of about ten men.

Two other witnesses gave corroborative evidence. The case was adjourned until 2.15 p.m. on September 16.

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## MISS TURKEY.

## VANITIES IN PLACE OF VILLS.

Travelers and visitors passing through Turkey or making a stay in Constantinople are amazed to note the change which has taken place there all within a comparatively short period which certainly does not exceed eighteen months. Hitherto regarded as being the most difficult race to convert to Western ideas and Western modes, the Turks have, of their own free will and almost unanimously, abandoned their historic usages, traditions, and a good many sectarian customs in order to embrace the modes and manners of Northern Europe, taking as examples the French and British peoples.

This change-over is, perhaps, less apparent in the case of men than of women because the former have, for many years, adopted European attire with the exception of the fez which, however, is now disappearing and is less often seen in Egypt. It is Miss Turk who has hastened to imitate Madame-moiselle of Paris and Miss 1924 of Britain, having been liberated from the fetters of Eastern convention as a result of the establishment of the new régime which commenced before the Sultan was deposed, and is now developing so fast till, very soon, Turkey will be very much the same as any other country in so far as her people's habits are concerned.

## DROPPING THE VEIL.

That long black veil which used to hide many a pretty, pale brown, if sometimes rather sallow, face, has almost entirely disappeared, although the elderly women still indulge in it. It is no longer customary to see a husband walking out with his wives such so completely obscured that one was often tempted to speculate on whether he had been lucky in his choice or otherwise.

Baldly, almost defiantly, the women of Constantinople sally forth dressed no different from the fine ladies who promenade in the Bois de Boulogne or the Rue de la Paix. It might be said that oftentimes their ensemble is more extravagant, for, having tasted the delights incidental to the wearing of dainty attire, the Turkish girls have fairly "let themselves go" much to the pleasure of Parisian dressmakers and bootmakers, who have, in consequence, been able to sell in Turkey the somewhat bizarre items which the Parisienne now regards with disfavour—as, for instance, those freakish shoes with four inch heels which Turkish ladies esteem to be the "last word" in correct footwear, absolutely the very finest thing of the kind.

The demand for silk stockings, too, is enormous; so great, in fact, that prices have been inflated to a point where they are tantamount to robbery. Still, they find a ready sale, no matter how expensive. Powder, rouge, cosmetics of every description—they are all being used by women, who, now they show their faces, are determined that they will have something pretty to show.

## EXIT THE HAREM.

Polygamy is giving place to monogamy, and a result of which the harem system is dying a speedy death. One man one wife is the slogan of to-day, and no one is more pleased at the change than the Turk himself, who was finding it far more difficult to support three or four wives than it was years ago.

It is not only the edicts of the National Assembly, but the influence of the cinema which has served to effect such an alteration in the acquired habits of a nation. For a long time looked upon as a heinous species of entertainment, "the pictures" now constitute themselves the paramount recreation of the Turkish citizens, their wives and children. It follows that the mode of living, modern manners, and the culture of the British, American, French, and Italian characters depicted on the screen should be noted and remembered. But more than this, they are imitated.

Even in commercial life the same revolutionary process is going on. The British and French languages are used for correspondence in place of the Turkish, to express which a typewriter would have to be a fearful and wonderfully-made machine indeed. Rather than laboriously pen his communications, the Turkish trader now dictates them to a gaily-attired stenographer, who, with speed and skill, translates them as she types.

There now exists a social atmosphere which was impossible under the old régime. Men and women intermingling. Friendships and affections are formed in the usual way. Women, instead of being treated as beings of a lower grade, are reckoned as they should be, in the preliminaries to matrimony women, instead of being coerced, are courted. And Miss Turk knows how to make the most of herself, having quickly learnt the ways and sly tricks of the West. First arouse the passion, then the jealousy of her would-be husband, wherein most of all she is aided by fully Western

## NORTHCLIFFE'S WILL.

## A LEGACY FUND.

London, August 2:—A suggested compromise on certain questions arising out of the administration of Lord Northcliffe's will was discussed before Mr. Justice Russell in the Chancery Division. The case was adjourned last April with a view to an arrangement being arrived at to provide that the legacies of three months' salary to employees should be paid out of capital instead of out of a particular fund, the accumulations of which might not be sufficient to pay the legacies in the ten years mentioned by the testator.

Sir Patrick Hastings, the Attorney-General, said that a substantial portion of the estate might be described as something in the nature of 29 one hundred-and-third parts of the residue which might ultimately go to charities in which he should be interested. The 29 one hundred-and-third parts would total between \$500,000 and \$600,000. The suggestion had been made that he being interested in that fund on behalf of charities should agree to release the disputed claim upon certain terms.

Lord Rothermere himself had undertaken to find approximately \$100,000, which would relieve the fund. It was suggested that charities should receive \$10,000 at once. He was satisfied that the settlement was one which he could properly accept.

Mr. Maugham, K.C., for Sir George Sutton, said that the will provided for gifts to employees of the newspapers upon which the testator's fortune had been founded. The total sum to employees was \$533,000, and a clause of the will declared that each legacy should bear interest.

The estimated income of the 28 3/4 103rd parts (forming the trust fund out of which employees would be paid) was only about \$28,000 a year. Interest at 4 per cent on the whole of the pecuniary legacies would amount to \$23,000 a year, so that if the interest were to be paid to all there was only \$5,000 a year to form the legacy fund.

In ten years the fund would amount to about \$50,000, compared with \$533,000, the amount of the legacies. It was apparent that the will as construed was one that would not work.

Lord Northcliffe, it was perfectly obvious, did not intend that \$500,000 should come out of a fund which produced only \$5,000 a year.

"A GREAT HUMAN MAN." No human being—and Lord Northcliffe was a great human man—could possibly have conceived the notion of giving legacies to servants and employees under provisions by which they certainly would not for ten years, receive anything except possibly interest. It was extraordinarily difficult to approach these servants and employees and tell them that the wishes of the testator could not be carried out and ask them to accept something less than the face value of their legacies.

It was at this stage of the matter, he explained, that Lord Rothermere came to the assistance of the parties and in a most generous way offered to provide \$100,000 in order that the legacies should be paid in full.

It was really an act of generosity on his part. He was anxious that the people with whom his brother was associated should receive their legacies. With Lord Rothermere providing the \$100,000 the compromise began to take shape at once.

Mr. Maugham read the terms of the compromise, which included the following:—The executors shall, as soon as may be form a fund to be called the legacy fund) consisting of the sum of \$267,450, which has been appropriated and invested by the executors in respect of the income of 29 1/3 one hundred-and-third parts of the estate.

Five hundred thousand pounds to be satisfied by the appropriation of ordinary shares in the Amalgamated Press (1922), Ltd., and 8 per cent preference shares of 5 dollars each in the Anglo-Newfoundland Development Company, Ltd., and 5 per cent preference shares of 10s each in the Imperial Paper Mills, Ltd., of that value, according to the mean market price of the day of the order.

One hundred thousand pounds paid to the executors in accordance with the condition mentioned in the order.

Mr. Maugham said that Mr. Arncliffe (an executor) did not want the shares, sold because he thought they would appreciate in value, but Sir George Sutton's opinion and that of others was that they would not appreciate. Sir George was prepared to abide by his lordship's decision on the matter, and the question of how the \$500,000 was to be raised could be left over.

Mr. Justice Russell said he had come to the conclusion that it was a scheme which he ought to sanction. In chambers he would consider how best a fund of administration, there should be provided

## OBITUARY.

## MISS GORDON-CUMMING.

(Reuter's Service.)

The death is reported of Miss Constance Frederica Gordon-Cumming.

[Miss Gordon-Cumming was born at Altyre, May 26, 1873, the 12th child of Sir William Gordon-Cumming. At the close of her education in London she spent a year with a married sister in India and this awoke in her a desire to travel and led to very extensive wanderings extending over twelve years. She wrote several books on her travels among them, "At Home in Fiji and New Zealand," "A Lady's Cruise in a French Man-of-War Among the South Sea Islands," "Fire Fountains of Hawaii," and books on California, China, the Hebrides, the Himalayas, Egypt, Ceylon, etc. She was also interested in the development of the invention of the Numerical Type for the use of illiterate Chinese, both blind and seeing, in Mandarin districts of China. Her residence was in Clief, Scotland.]

## IRELAND.

## BOUNDARY DISPUTE.

(Reuter's Service.)

LONDON, September 8.

It is hoped in some quarters that the Ulster Government may be influenced in favour of agreeing to appoint a Boundary Commissioner by the action of Lord Balfour in publishing a letter which Lord Birkenhead, one of the negotiators of the Anglo-Irish Treaty, wrote him in March 1922, strongly contending that the boundary clause meant that the Boundary Commission was intended to make only minor readjustments, and saying it was inconceivable that any competent and honest arbitrator could take an opposite view. Thirty members of the House of Commons, of all parties, are at present touring the boundary region investigating the situation.

## SUDAN PROBLEM.

## ZAGLUL TO MEET BRITISH PREMIER.

(Reuter's Service.)

LONDON, September 8.

Reuter understands that Zaglul has informed Mr. Ramsay MacDonald that he is ready to meet him. Mr. MacDonald accordingly has sent a communication hoping that the meeting will occur towards the end of September. It appears almost certain that the meeting will be in London, in view of the fact that Mr. MacDonald owing to numerous engagements, will be unable to leave England.

## L. OF N.

## ROUTINE WORK.

(Reuter's Service.)

GENEVA, September 8.

In less tense atmosphere and with a smaller public attendance, the Assembly settled down this morning to the ordinary work of the session. The discussion of the report of the Work Council for last year was resumed. M. Ador of Switzerland, who strongly appealed in favour of arbitration to settle conflicts between states, also appealed for a home for the Armenian people. The Assembly subsequently adjourned till the 9th. The afternoon was devoted to committee work.

## "A FULL HOUSE"

## NEW "STAB" FEATURE.

In "A Full House," the Paramount feature which will be screened at the Star Theatre to-night and to-morrow night, Bryant Washburn, the well-known light comedian, takes the part of a quixotic lawyer who sets out to retrieve certain injudicious letters written to a chorus-girl by a bosom friend. How he becomes entangled in a mesh which also envelops the chorus beauty, a jewel thief, his own wife and the police is told only as Washburn can tell it on the silent screen.

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## LOCAL TENNIS.

## HONG DOUBLES.

## NAVY WIN FINAL.

On the Hongkong Cricket Club ground, last evening, there was a moderate attendance present to witness the final of the Hong Tennis Doubles.

The contestants were: Commodore H. E. Grace, R.N., and Lieut.-Commander R. E. Worthington, R.N., of H.M.S. "Tamar," and Messrs. G. W. Sewell and A. D. Humphreys, representing Messrs. Robertson and Wilson and W. G. Humphreys and Company. The naval representatives won by three straight sets, 6-1, 6-2, 6-3. The score is not a fair criterion of the game as the losers put up a great fight. In the first and third sets the commercial representatives played sparkling tennis and some interesting rallies were seen. Many of the games went to deuce before they were won. In the third set, Grace and Worthington were leading four games to love when Sewell and Humphreys made a surprising recovery and finally made it 5-3 before going under.

Commodore Grace played one of his best games of tennis on the Club ground. Lieut.-Col. Robertson kindly officiated as umpire.

## H. K. V. D. C.

## LECTURE BY COLONEL BUTTERWORTH.

The first parade of the newly-formed Field Sections of the Engineer Company of the Hongkong Volunteer Defence Corps, was held at Headquarters last Friday.

## INTERESTING LECTURE.

Lieut.-Colonel R. F. A. Butterworth, C.M.G., D.S.O., the C.R.E., China Command, delivered an interesting lecture on the training programme for the current season, and on the work to be expected from a Field Company. He wound up by reading an account of the adventures of a Field Company during the great retreat in France in March, 1918, a thrilling story of how this unit constructed field work, blew up bridges with their rifles alongside of the Infantry, and marched 80 miles—all in the space of five days. Lieut.-Colonel L. G. Bird, D.S.O., rose to thank the lecturer, and to express the hope that the Engineer Company would before long obtain sufficient recruits to bring its sections up to full strength.

Fifty men are required; recruits should communicate with the Adjutant, Headquarters, Hongkong Volunteer Defence Corps, Garden Road; or with Lieut. F. Syme Thomson, Dodwell & Co., Ltd.

## QUEEN'S THEATRE.

## THE STORM DAUGHTER.

Priscilla Dean, the well-known star, is still winning applause from crowded houses at the Queen's Theatre, where her latest picture, "The Storm Daughter," is the current attraction. At 2.30 and 7.15. Queen's Theatre are showing "The Storm Daughter," a picture of a Chinese girl's life, and "The Storm Daughter," a picture of a Chinese girl's life, and "The Storm Daughter," a picture of a Chinese girl's life.

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Luis Angel Firpo, the "wild bull of the pampas," who is now training for his fight with Harry Wills, negro heavyweight.



Mrs. Charles Robert Imbrie, wife of the U.S. Consul at Teheran, Persia, who was recently murdered by a fanatical mob while he was photographing a sacred fountain.



Capt. Pelletier D'Oley, famous French airman, who has returned to Paris after flying to Japan.

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This is the only authentic photograph of Herr Fritz Haarman, the Hanover, "vampire murderer," who has confessed to luring 22 men and boys to his room and biting them to death. The police allege that he sold their flesh for food to patrons of his butcher shop. It is believed his victims will number at least 50. A young German, Czanz, was used by Haarman to lure his victims for him.

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should. To obtain clear  
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to make of your eyesight.  
Learn if you need special  
help by having an examination your  
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BRINGING UP FATHER.



## DANGEROUS JOURNEY.

## TRIP ACROSS GOBI DESERT.

"To ride a pony across the Gobi Desert, and to march into India across the bleak and dangerous mountains of the border is, according to Mr. C. C. Caspar, who has just done it, not a particularly difficult or dangerous adventure, says the 'Statesman.' True it involved a little trouble at one period when his pony was up to its neck in snow and another somewhat trying time when it was necessary to get along a pass too steep for a human being to climb, with the reward of 1,000 feet drop should the pony miss its footing on the ledge, did not exceed 18 inches in width. This, however, seem to constitute the main drawbacks to an adventure that one would have expected to be full of thrilling moments. But Mr. Caspar, who very shortly after his arrival in Calcutta, left for Peking, is one who undertakes adventure rather than talk about it, and nothing but a first class trouble seems to him anything more than an incident.

For weeks he was among the mountains of the Frontier, and carried neither a rifle nor a revolver. No, he was not molested, he said, and lost nothing. On the contrary the few tribes that he did meet treated him well.

With the Gobi Desert he was less satisfied; and when a 'Statesman' representative asked him what the desert was like, he replied with a single word very telling and emphatic, but containing no equivalent in the thesaurus.

A LOCAL REVOLUTION. One of the 'by the way' adventures on the journey, which he forgot to mention, and remembered only at the last moment, was a revolution, in which his part was to listen to the shooting, and insert the dead body of a local Governor, who, having surrendered to the troops of the Sinciang, had been bound on to a cross, and shot to death. This occurred at Kashgar, where he arrived to find 'scrapping' going on between the local Governor and invading troops. He heard that while he was there the Governor and garrison commander were killed.

Mr. Caspar is a superintending engineer, who has been travelling in China to inspect and improve the wireless equipment in various stations. He left Peking in the middle of December, and has been travelling by pony ever since, his journey taking him to some of the wildest places in China, and finally landing him at Kashgar on June 30. Supposing his quickest way back from Kashgar to be via India, he undertook the journey across the frontier mountains, accompanied by a servant only—a man who was previously the servant of General Pereira. Two days after leaving Kashgar, he reached the mountains, and then, for four weeks he wound his way among the passes, hemmed in with snow, faced again and again with steep and almost impassable tracks and ramous retort of the guide to a traveller who, looking down a sheer drop from a narrow ledge, asked "Do people often fall here?" to which the reply was, "No, sahib, only once."

The Gobi Desert was the worst. It is composed of black gravel, and its sheer monotony appeals to the mind. To sit in the cart, the traveller said, would drive one insane, as the carts are fitted with spiked wheels that crunch with endless monotony into the yielding gravel. For three weeks the party saw nothing but an endless vista of sand, Mr. Caspar being the only white man in the cavalcade.

His work after he had "dived," as he described it, "out of civilization" provided surprises. At one obscure place "miles away from anywhere" he listened to a waltz, having, he thought, a singularly English character, that suggested the possibility that the music had been picked up from a home station.

## UNCLAIMED TELEGRAMS

## THE GREAT NORTHERN TELEGRAPH COMPANY, LTD.

The following unclaimed telegrams are lying at the office of The Great Northern Telegraph Company (Limited):

Volkart, from Havre.  
Eastman, from Amoy.  
Zykakia, from Kobe.  
Yap Hong Kwi, The Great Eastern Hotel, from Amoy.  
Lin On, from Shanghai.  
Chan No. 3, Tai Sack Street, from Shanghai.  
0502, from Tientsin.  
Yuelontyan, from New York.

E. V. JESSEN, Superintendent.

Hongkong, 4th September, 1924.

## EASTERN EXTENSION AUSTRALASIA &amp; CHINA TELEGRAPH CO.

14th of unclaimed telegrams lying in E. E. Telegraph Office, Hongkong.  
Bosch, from Tientsin.  
Odenhans, Republic Bay Hotel, from Shanghai.

Cable, Davis, Hongkong, 4th Sept.

THE CHINA MAIL.

THE CHINA MAIL.

THE CHINA MAIL.

THE CHINA MAIL.

THE CHINA MAIL.

THE CHINA MAIL.

THE CHINA MAIL.

THE CHINA MAIL.

THE CHINA MAIL.

## NOTICE TO SHIPPERS AND PASSENGERS.

## VESSELS DUE.

## FROM BANGKOK.

Sept. 10.—E. A. Bintaung.  
10.—E. A. Bintaung.

## FROM SHANGHAI.

Sept. 10.—J. O. L. Nagoya.  
17.—J. O. L. Nagoya.

## FROM SINGAPORE.

Sept. 10.—B. F. Antioch.  
10.—N. Y. K. Yamagata Maru.

15.—B. F. Antioch.  
15.—B. F. Antioch.

27.—B. F. Antioch.  
27.—B. F. Antioch.

## FROM CALCUTTA.

Sept. 18.—B. F. Antioch.  
18.—B. F. Antioch.

## FROM BOMBAY.

Oct. 3.—J. O. L. Nagoya.  
10.—J. O. L. Nagoya.

## FROM JAPAN.

Sept. 14.—A. O. L. Nagoya.  
15.—A. O. L. Nagoya.

## FROM MANILA.

Sept. 10.—A. O. L. Nagoya.  
21.—U. S. S. West.

## FROM Cebu &amp; Zamboanga.

Sept. 10.—U. S. S. West.  
15.—U. S. S. West.

## FROM SYDNEY AND Melbourne.

Oct. 3.—E. A. Bintaung.  
10.—E. A. Bintaung.

15.—E. A. Bintaung.  
15.—E. A. Bintaung.

## FROM SEATTLE, VANCOUVER, ETC.

Sept. 14.—A. O. L. Nagoya.  
24.—B. F. Antioch.

Oct. 15.—B. F. Antioch.  
Nov. 5.—B. F. Antioch.

Dec. 5.—B. F. Antioch.  
Dec. 5.—B. F. Antioch.

## FROM SAN FRANCISCO.

Sept. 15.—D. S. L. Nagoya.  
25.—D. S. L. Nagoya.

## FROM SAN FRANCISCO &amp; LOS ANGELES.

Sept. 14.—U. S. S. West.  
24.—U. S. S. West.

## FROM EUROPEAN PORTS.

Sept. 11.—H. A. L. Oldenburg.  
Oct. 3.—J. O. L. Nagoya.

## FROM MARSHALLS.

Sept. 15.—M. M. Amboise.  
25.—M. M. Amboise.

## FROM LONDON.

Sept. 10.—B. F. Antioch.  
10.—B. F. Antioch.

15.—B. F. Antioch.  
15.—B. F. Antioch.

## FROM LIVERPOOL.

Sept. 11.—B. F. Antioch.  
15.—B. F. Antioch.

## FROM HAMBURG.

Sept. 13.—N. L. Trier.  
15.—H. A. L. Oldenburg.

Oct. 15.—N. L. Trier.  
Nov. 15.—N. L. Trier.

## FROM COPENHAGEN.

Sept. 27.—E. A. Bintaung.  
Oct. 10.—E. A. Bintaung.

Dec. 10.—E. A. Bintaung.  
Jan. 10.—E. A. Bintaung.

## PASSENGERS.

## ARRIVALS.

Per C.P.S. R.M.S. "Empress of Canada" on Sept. 8:—Miss Annie

Bach, Mrs. D. Barrett, Mrs. E. L. Dunbar, Miss E. B. Dunbar, Mr. S.

Edgar, Mr. F. Ellis, Mr. M. Lezama, Mr. S. C. Preston, Mr. A. H. Rowe, Mr.

B. E. Server, Mr. C. Szel, Mrs. B. W. Spencer, Mr. H. F. Williams,

Miss G. Yeager, Mr. Tee Chong Poe, Mrs. M. R. Andres, Miss R. A.

Andres, Masters R. and A. Andres, Mr. F. Bercon, Miss D. Hirschberg,

Miss K. Hirschberg, Rev. J. Van Runkelen, Mr. Chua Woo, Mr. Lim

Chit, Mr. Tan Guan, Mr. Lim Yui Kong, Mr. Lim Eng, Master Lim

Yui Ho, Mr. Yu Che, Mr. Yu Chong, Master Yu Ka Chong, Master Yu

Chia Yok, Mr. Leong Kam Tong, Mrs. Chio Hong, Miss Leon Ah

Moy, Bonifacio Fermio, Ricardo Gonzalez, Marcos Toribio, Mr. R.

Rocha, Master R. Rocha, Passengers through—Major and Mrs. A.

Wicks, Mrs. M. Follis, Mr. and Mrs. E. McCluskey, Mr. M. Nishino,

Mr. N. Yoshimura, Mr. G. T. Todd, Mr. and Mrs. L. Wolsheim, Mr. and

Mrs. J. Valdez, Mr. G. H. Bailey, Capt. and Mrs. Case, Capt. and Mrs.

W. M. Chapin, Master J. M. Chapin, Mrs. R. B. Colton, Miss A. Hanlon,

Miss M. Hanlon, Lt. and Mrs. F. L. Hayden, Lt. R. A. Hill, Miss D.

Sao Juan, Mrs. J. L. Sinclair, Mrs. H. Stone, Major and Mrs. J. J.

Teter, Miss A. A. Becklen, Lt. J. T. Dismuke, Miss E. Harding, Lt. R.

E. Round, Rev. and Mrs. E. A. Moon, Master H. Moon, Miss C.

Jackson, Mr. N. Lopez, Miss C. Dominga, Messrs. Jose Lascano, A.

Ibarra, D. Catiblan, B. Gamad, G. Bolampino, P. Porras.

Passengers in the Steamer.

It is most anxious as well as

discreetly to be troubled with

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with passengers, and it is most

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## EXCHANGE.

Hongkong, September 9, 1924.

On London ... 100/10

On demand ... 100/10

On 4 months sight ... 100/10

On 6 months sight ... 100/10

On 9 months sight ... 100/10

On 12 months sight ... 100/10

On New York ... 100/10

On demand ... 100/10

On 4 months sight ... 100/10

On 6 months sight ... 100/10

On 9 months sight ... 100/10

On 12 months sight ... 100/10

On Calcutta ... 100/10

On demand ... 100/10

On 4 months sight ... 100/10

On 6 months sight ... 100/10

On 9 months sight ... 100/10

On 12 months sight ... 100/10

On Bombay ... 100/10

On demand ... 100/10

On 4 months sight ... 100/10

On 6 months sight ... 100/10

On 9 months sight ... 100/10

On 12 months sight ... 100/10

On Shanghai ... 100/10

On demand ... 100/10

On 4 months sight ... 100/10

On 6 months sight ... 100/10

On 9 months sight ... 100/10

On 12 months sight ... 100/10

On Yokohama ... 100/10

On demand ... 100/10

On 4 months sight ... 100/10

On 6 months sight ... 100/10

On 9 months sight ... 100/10

On 12 months sight ... 100/10

On Hongkong ... 100/10

On demand ... 100/10

On 4 months sight ... 100/10

On 6 months sight ... 100/10

On 9 months sight ... 100/10

On 12 months sight ... 100/10

On Canton ... 100/10

On demand ... 100/10

On 4 months sight ... 100/10

On 6 months sight ... 100/10

On 9 months sight ... 100/10

On 12 months sight ... 100/10

On Amoy ... 100/10

On demand ... 100/10

On 4 months sight ... 100/10

On 6 months sight ... 100/10

On 9 months sight ... 100/10

On 12 months sight ... 100/10

On Swatow ... 100/10

On demand ... 100/10

On 4 months sight ... 100/10

On 6 months sight ... 100/10

On 9 months sight ... 100/10

On 12 months sight ... 100/10

On Ningbo ... 100/10

On demand ... 100/10

On 4 months sight ... 100/10

On 6 months sight ... 100/10

On 9 months sight ... 100/10

On 12 months sight ... 100/10

On Hangchow ... 100/10

On demand ... 100/10

On 4 months sight ... 100/10

On 6 months sight ... 100/10

On 9 months sight ... 100/10

On 12 months sight ... 100/10

On Ningpo ... 100/10

On demand ... 100/10

On 4 months sight ... 100/10

On 6 months sight ... 100/10

On 9 months sight ... 100/10

On 12 months sight ... 100/10

On Shaochow ... 100/10

On demand ... 100/10

On 4 months sight ... 100/10

On 6 months sight ... 100/10

On 9 months sight ... 100/10

On 12 months sight ... 100/10

On Ningbo ... 100/10

On demand ... 100/10

On 4 months sight ... 100/10

On 6 months sight ... 100/10

On 9 months sight ... 100/10

On 12 months sight ... 100/10

On Ningbo ... 100/10

On demand ... 100/10

On 4 months sight ... 100/10

On 6 months sight ... 100/10

On 9 months sight ... 100/10

On 12 months sight ... 100/10

On Ningbo ... 100/10



